Nippon Times

No. 16,490 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

RED FORCES CONTINUE PUSH IN SILESIA FIGHT

Konev's Attempt to Encircle Breslau Foiled—Germans Retake Pruem on W. Front

[Map on Page 2]

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—Operative center of fighting on the Eastern Front yesterday continued to be in Lower Silesia where Marshal Konev's formations are advancing farther toward the west against tenacious German opposition. The Soviet assault divisions which have advanced from out of the bridgehead of Steinau have now reached the area north of Bunzlau and the area of Sagan. Furious fighting is taking place in that region at present. After Konev's forces, advancing north and south of Breslau, had been prevented from joining and thus encircling the town owing to strong German resistance north of Breslau at Kanth-Kostenblut, Konev has been pressing hard in the past 24 hours in the hope of being able to score some points, but this attempt of his was also frustrated.

The Soviets attacked also on the upper reaches of the Oder between Ratibor and Bielitz after a prelude of battleplane and tank attacks. After they had made some initial gains they were repelled or held up in the course of the day. In Oderbruch, right up to Fuerstenberg, Zhukov's formations are holding back and appear to be employed with bringing up fresh reserves for the second phase of the planned attack on Berlin. Fierce but locally restricted fighting took place here. South of Pommerania the Soviets attempted a breakthrough to the northwest in the direcion of Stettin as they had tried already last week, but all these attacks were repelled.

In the center of Posen and Schneidemuehl, most violent fighting is taking place against the Soviet tanks and assault troops which could not reduce these fortresses. The German garrison of Elbing has succumbed to the Russian attacks which already have been lasting for many weeks. Part of the defending party was able to fight their way through to the German lines taking the wounded along with them.

In East Prussia, fighting continued incessantly yesterday. All Soviet attacks between Wormditt, Preussisch, Eylau and Titten were shattered by the German resistance. That part of the 87th Guard's infantry division encircled northeast of Fischhausen in Samland was compressed still more. Fighting in Courland continues.

Germans Recapture Pruem

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—The Germans in a powerful counterattack recaptured the town of Pruem in Snow Eifel into which the Americans had penetrated Saturday. In the course of the counterattacks, in addition, all American elements which at several points had been able to cross to the eastern bank of Pruem river were driven back to the western bank.

Between Meuse, Waal

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—Fighting on the Western Front once again centered in the area between the Meuse and Waal in the Aachen area at Dueren as well as in Snow Eifel in the past 24 hours. In Upper and Lower Alsace, on the other hand, yesterday was passed calmly.

The main thrusts of the British-Canadian infantry supported by tanks under the command of Lieutenant General Henry Crerar advanced from out of the boggy area north of Kleve and from out of those parts of burning Kleve which they have occupied farther to the southeast along the road to Goch, 14 kilometers south of Kleve, on the southern edge of the Reich forest and directly east of the Meuse in the direction of Gennep.

The enemy could make territorial gains only against stubborn German resistance. In no place have they exceeded 1,000 meters. Opposition put up by the Germans was particularly fierce at Spoy Canal, in Kleve itself and in Gennep. In the latter town the German parachute troops defended every ruined building and every cellar in man-to-man fighting, inflicting heavy losses on the attacking party. By blowing up the Roer dams, putting the lower reaches of the Roer river in flood over a distance of 200 kilometers, the enemy was compelled to evacuate some positions on the banks of the river in the Aachen area north of Duren.

In Snow Eifel, attacks made by the Americans under Lieutenant General Courtney Hodge were repelled especially at Prush and at the river of same name. The enemy gained only a few hundred meters. At the Sauer river the Americans were able to expand the bridgehead at Echternach a little toward the north at the conflux of the Roer and Sauer rivers.

The Germans describe the enemy losses as considerable. The American reinforcements brought across the river under strong artillery cover will scarcely suffice to replace losses of the troops fighting at the bridgehead.

In northern Alsace, the German troops carried out in the early hours today attacks in Oberhofen and Drusenheim and forced the Americans out of the positions they had reached on the day before.

Mussolini's Organ Exhorts All Italians To Follow Germans

Domei

MILAN, February 12.—Mussolini's organ, Republica Fascista, requested the Italians to follow the German example and mobilize all available reserves for a final battle. The newspaper added, "The Italian people have the same duty as the Germans. It is for soldiers to fight, for workers to work, and for all to hold out and make sacrifices for the nation." The soldiers' organ, Avanguardia, declared, regarding present battle on the Eastern Front, "The Oder river is far from Italy but in the bridgeheads on this river also Italy's fate is being decided. Victory for the enemy would mean complete surrender of Italy to Bolshevism."

F.D.R. URGES CONGRESS TO ACT ON POSTWAR PLAN

Asks for $3 Billion As U.S. Subscription to International Bank, Monetary Fund

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 12.—President Roosevelt has called on Congress to carry out the Bretton Woods agreement for world economic cooperation, and in this connection has sent a message to Congress asking for funds that will enable the United States to participate in the proposed international bank and monetary fund, according to a Washington dispatch. The total capital of the organization will be $9,100,000,000 of which $3,175,000,000 will be subscribed by the United States. It is required that only one-fifth of the quota be put up in cash, it has been further revealed.

The White House released a message to Congress Monday which urged prompt action on the plan for a world fund and a world bank for reconstruction and development. The President's message said that political cooperation was not enough to settle world problems, but that friendly political relations depend on prompt action on economic problems. The purpose of the world fund is to make it easier for people in different countries to buy things from one another; the purpose of the world bank is to see that nations needing funds to rebuild or develop their industries after the war can get loans to do so.

Roosevelt declared: "It is time for the United States to take the lead in establishing the principle of economic cooperation as a foundation for expanded world trade. The proposed economic agreement spells the difference between a world caught again in panic and economic warfare culminating in war, or a world in which the members strive for a better life through mutual trust and cooperation. This point in history at which we stand is full of promise and danger. We have the chance to use our influence in favor of a more united and cooperative world."

Raps U.S. Draft Act

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 11.—The U.S. Selective Service Act was bitterly criticized today by Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, who stated that he believed the voluntary system is better than compulsory measure, according to a Washington report. Johnston said that if Congress must pass the bill, job placements should go to a civilian organization like the Office of War Mobilization.

Reds After Von Horthy

Domei

GENEVA, February 12.—Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, former Regent of Hungary, stands at the head of the long list of Hungarians whose handing over as war criminals is demanded by the Communist Liberation Committee, according to a Reuter report from Belgrade.

CITRINE BARES ACTIVITIES OF GRECIAN COMMUNISTS

Head of British Investigation Delegation Gives Details Of Situation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 10.—In order to investigate the true facts concerning the activities of the Communists who after taking control, seized the Greek Trade Union Office at Athens and shot some 114 trade union officers, a delegation of the Trade Union Congress was recently sent to Greece by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to a London report.

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, who headed the delegation, gave the following detailed report upon his return to London recently:

We traveled to Greece in an airplane and got there in record time, seven and a half hours. As we flew down the country plain, I looked out the windows. Winding roads, snow-clad squares; I thought to myself that this should be a difficult country to govern if the people opposed the Central Government. The little towns and the villages that we saw seemed to me almost isolated from everything.

It struck me that the topography of the country had made it easy to carry on guerilla warfare. No doubt, the Germans and the Italians found it to be so. Civil war had replaced the Nazis. Ahead of us was Athens. I hoped that this was the omen that out of the dark civil strife something brighter was emerging.

We started our investigations by conversations with the British Ambassador, Mr. Reginald Leeper, and subsequently with Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, Commander of the British forces in Greece. It was in the early hours of Tuesday morning that we got going, and we could not isolate the Trade Union situation and the dramatic and tragic events that raged generally. Our delegation made the report based specially on the Trade Union issue.

Regent's Testimony Important

I am going to speak tonight of the more general experiences that our delegation encountered. We saw the regent Archbishop Damaskinos. We regarded the testimony of this gentleman as fine and dignified and of utmost importance. You will recall that he was the unanimous choice of the political parties. He was depressed beyond measure at the terrible scenes which his country had witnessed. Ten thousand persons had been murdered. These were not people killed in the fighting, but civilians. We heard that the Greek Government was holding a great number of hostages. The regent emphatically repudiated the charge.

We were satisfied from the prisoners we saw that the Greek Government was treating them as well as it could, and was making a genuine effort to deal fairly and expeditiously those who had been arrested. Large numbers of prisoners had already been released, and only those against whom were terrible charges would be detained.

We soon found that there was intimation and fear in Greece—fear of reprisals, fear of the future. The Minister of Justice gave me a new insight into this. He told us that armed men had called at his house and pointed their revolvers at him. When he asked for their authority, they replied that they had orders from ELAS, and that was enough.

Minister Not Leftists

It is hard for those who are listening to me to imagine such a condition in Great Britain. The thing that struck me in talking with the various ministers was that practically all of them from the Prime Minister, General Nicholas Plastiras, downwards had been imprisoned or exiled and had suffered. They were indignant beyond measure at the opinions held in Britain that they were all reactionaries. I saw nothing nor did I hear anything to convince me that the Greek ministers were irreconciliable reactionaries, several of whom by British conceptions would be considered to be on the left.

I had a very interesting talk with representatives of the British and American press. This interview lasted three hours. There were between thirty and forty of them. We told them frankly what we came to find out. We reversed the process, and instead of us being interviewed by the correspondents, we interviewed them. We recognized that they had been on the spot much longer than we could hope to be, and we asked them frankly what they thought about the situation. I was surprised at the measure of agreement among them. Some of these correspondents were most outspoken, but I am sorry that more of their statements did not appear in the British press. We asked them to tell us all they could about the leading personalities on the spot. They knew of the criticisms that had been leveled against Great Britain. I asked them this question: If you were an adviser of the British Government would you advise leaving Greece at an early date?

Immediately their response was that the British Government could not divest itself of its responsibility in this way. As far as I could get, this was the unanimous view of the journalists. Some of these persons went so far as to add that if the British troops withdrew there would be massacre in Athens. Wishing to hear about what the troops thought about matters, we asked them in particular if it was true that they had been used on the side of reactionaries.

British Prevent Massacres

We interviewed the British independent paratroop brigade. Twelve thousand gathered in a cinema in the thick of the fighting. I made a general statement, impressing upon them that they were not there to intercept our own opinions, but to find out the truth. Each member of the delegation interrogated a group of five.

They stated emphatically that had they not been asked to go into action against ELAS, there would have been wholesale massacre in Athens. I cannot tell you all the details we discussed with these men, but I tell you strongly that we felt very proud of these troops, most tolerant young fellows, and of their own insight into the Greek situation. They hold very high opinions of the ELAS, but told of the use of dumdum and explosive bullets, the sniping by civilians and the brutal way in which the Greek police had been treated.

After the German troops left Athens, they saw the ELAS coming in. They stated emphatically that ELAS, was more concerned getting into Athens to seize power than about fighting the Germans.

Ruthenians Want to Be Included in Ukraine, Molotov Says in 'Ultimatum' to Exile Czechs

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—The growing influence of the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia was revealed by an AP report dated January 12 which quotes the Svenska Dagbladet as declaring that Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar had sent a note, which may have been an ultimatum, to the exile Czech regime in London in which it was claimed that there is a strong wish in Ruthenia that the country be included in the Soviet Ukraine.

"A great part of Czechoslovakia seems to be approaching Russia, namely, Ruthenia and part of Slovakia in the Tatra Mountains, and the opinion is that both should be incorporated in the Soviet Ukraine.

"Ivan Petruschka, Ruthenian Communist leader, has presented a claim to Eduard Benes, President of the exile Czechoslovakian regime in London, declaring that the plebiscite has proved that an overwhelming majority claims that Ruthenia should be a part of the Ukraine. Petruschka's definition of Ruthenia includes much more than its present frontiers—he claimed the Slovakian district up to the famous Stresk Plesto in the Tatras.

"The anxiety felt by the exile Czechoslovakian regime has been proved by the fact that Benes is now preparing to return as soon as possible to the liberated Kosice.

"The Soviet Government in 1943 signed an agreement with Benes, according to which Ruthenia should be a part of the reestablished Czechoslovakian State. Molotov, however, is now said to have sent a note to the Czechoslovakian Government in exile in London in which it is declared that there is a strong wish in Ruthenia that the country be included in the Ukraine. The exile Czech Government must now decide whether the note is an ultimatum or whether it was only for information.

"Benes evidently is of the opinion that it is of the latter character and expects that the question can be settled by negotiation. It does not seem probable that Benes should be willing to have a conflict with Russia regarding this issue, if the Ruthenian people's attitude is really clear. News that the Ruthenians are claiming the district up to Stresk Plesto, 175 kilometers from the frontier of Ruthenia, seems, however, fantastic."

Greek Civil War Ends As Agreement Signed By State and Rebels

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, February 12.—A treaty ending the civil war in Greece was signed today by the Greek Government headed by Premier General Nicholas Plastiras and the Leftist ELAS after 10 days of negotiations, according to an Athens report. The treaty provides for a general election in 1945 to decide on the monarchial form of Government, the disarmament of the ELAS by March 15 and the establishment of difference between political and common crimes in the recent disorders. It was decided that no action should be taken against Government employees either as suspects in the recent fighting or those who collaborated with the Germans.

Bonomi Accepts French Bid

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The Bonomi Government of Italy is reported to have formally accepted the proposal of the De Gaulle Government for the reopening of diplomatic relations between the two countries, according to a Rome dispatch. The French representative of the Italian Advisory Committee is said to have returned to Paris with the papers regarding this matter.

CHIANG, YENAN WRANGLE OVER LEND-LEASE HELP

Communist Spokesman Refutes Envoy's Claim that U.S. Goods Sent to Regime

Domei

CANTON, February 11.—A controversy has sprung up between the Chungking and the Yenan Communist regimes over the materials which have been sent to China by the United States under the Lend-Lease Act, the spokesman of the Yenan regime contending that no fraction of the volume of materials which have reached China from America has made its way into Yenan territory, according to a Chungking report.

The dispute began when Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to America, remarked to a group of American newspapermen on February 2 that the Yenan regime was getting a substantial portion of the materials supplied to Chungking by America under the Lend-Lease Act. According to information reaching here from a reliable source, the Chungking Ambassador is reported to have said: "With regard to materials from the United States, they have found their way not only into Chungking but also into Yenan. In fact, a good proportion of the American materials which have reached China have been delivered to the Yenan regime."

The spokesman of the Yenan regime was quick to refute, on February 4, the Chungking Ambassador's statement. In order to prove that there was absolutely no foundation for Wei's remark, the spokesman recounted the state of relations which has existed between Chungking and Yenan since the Huannan incident of January 1941. "From the time of this incident," he said, "the Kuomintang has regarded the Yenan Army as in revolt against Chungking, and all this time Chungking has been seeing to it that no fraction of the Lend-Lease materials from America has reached even the 8th Route Army.

"And this is not all that Chungking has done. It went out of its way to send a vast army to Yenan with the plan of preventing our regime from getting materials of any kind. It even seized materials in transit to Yenan. From this it can be deduced that Chungking probably seized and appropriated even the materials intended for the relief of the Yenan regime.

"I repeat: Not a single thing of American material aid to China has been delivered to the Yenan regime. The only construction that can be put on the statement made by the Chungking Ambassador to America concerning Yenan's share in such Lend-Lease goods is that it was made under Chungking's policy to ingratiate itself with America and Britain, a policy which has become increasingly necessary by the grave concern felt by the two countries over the ultimate destination of the Lend-Lease goods and also over the question of an agreement between Chungking and Yenan based on a compromise."

The Yenan spokesman's remarks are notable for the reference to such a remote incident as that of Huannan which occured in 1941, or four years ago. The remarks bear out the conviction, shared by many observers, that there is still a strong undercurrent of discord between the rival regimes.

CHENNAULT COMPELLED TO REVISE TACTICS AGAIN

Admits Failure of 14th Air Force Which Has Lost Its Bases In Southeast China

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—Having lost his air bases at Nanyung, Kanchow and Suichwan, Major General Claire Chennault, Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force in China, confessed that his strategy would have to be changed again, according to a UP report dated February 7 from the headquarters of the U.S. 14th Air Force.

"The fighter plane units of the American air forces in China that had been threatened by the Japanese Forces advancing from the Hengyang and Canton areas, finally abandoned Nanyung, Kanchow, and Suichwan, their last bases in southeast China, at which for the past four month they had been engaged in guerilla operations against the Japanese troops at a point 640 kilometers behind the first Japanese line," the UP report said.

"At a recent press interview, Chennault confessed the failure of his forces, and said that because of the strategic operations of the Japanese in China, the 14th Air Force would have to change its strategy again," the same report added.

Americans Admit Loss

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—U.S. air force authorities in China announced yesterday that the American air units on January 29 abandoned the Hsincheng airfield. This announcement was made in connection with the retreat from the bases at Nanyung, Suichwan and Kanchow, according to a report from Chungking.

Reconstruction work to expand the Hsincheng base for B-29's, was completed only nine days before the American forces were obliged to retreat from the base, the report revealed, adding that several thousands of Chinese coolies had been engaged in the project.

Nippon Operations Reviewed

By O. OKUBO

Of the Military Press Corps

SUICHWAN-KANCHOW FRONT, February 11.—Crack Japanese Units that had been advancing from both the south and north along the Suichwan-Kanchow-Shaokwan road with the aim of smashing the Suichwan-Kanchow air base group, finally effected a junction at Hsincheng, 50 kilometers southwest of Kanchow, at 3 p.m., February 8, after completely occupying Suichwan, Kanchow, Hsincheng, Nanan, and Nanyung, the principal bases in the enemy group.

That is to say, the Japanese Units that destroyed the Suichwan airfield on January 28, continued their advance toward Kanchow along the Suichwan-Kanchow road, despite heavy rainfall. In cooperation with the above operation, the Japanese Units that occupied Nantan on the Canton-Hankow railway line suddenly changed the direction of their advance and proceeded along the Shaokwan road toward Nanyung. On the evening of February 3, these units occupied the Nanyung airfield and the town of Nanyung, after smashing the enemy's 12th Army Corps, and thus greatly tightened the encirclement of Kanchow, located in the center of the enemy air base group.

The units that advanced southward occupied Kanchow airfield at 4 a.m., February 5, and also the town of Kanchow which is located five kilometers south of the airfield in the same evening. Without stopping for a respite, the units continued their steady advance toward the southwest, and occupied Nanan and its airfield. Meanwhile, the units advancing northward occupied Hsincheng at 8:30 p.m., February 8, and at 3 p.m. joined their comrade units advancing from the north. Thus, the American air forces in China have lost their last bases in the southeast sector.

Stettinius' Advisers Named

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 12.—Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator James M. Meade of New York will be advisers to the United States delegation headed by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, at the forthcoming Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference to be held in Mexico City, according to a Washington report.

Enemy on Morotai Isle Hit Hard As Japanese Make Surprise Landing

By Y. YAMAZAKI, K. KAWAKAMI and M. MATSUDAIRA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT, February 13.—With the cooperation of the Japanese Storm Party, which is spreading terror among the enemy troops on Morotai Island, the crack unit under the direction of Commander Ouchi succeeded in making a surprise landing on the island on January 10. In this operation, the Ouchi Unit exacted a heavy toll of sacrifices in blood from the enemy. The unit has since been awaiting an opportunity to attack the enemy air base on the island.

3 ENEMY WARSHIPS HIT NORTHEAST OF RAMRI

Japanese Inflict 30,000 Casualties on Opponent in Yunnan War Theater

Domei

CERTAIN BASE ON BURMA FRONT, February 12.—Japanese Fighter planes carrying bombs attacked enemy vessels in the waters northeast of Ramri Island yesterday and sank one destroyer, damaged another which was presumed to have been sunk, and scored direct hits on one cruiser. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Suffer 30,000 Casualties

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE ON BURMA FRONT, February 12.—In smashing onslaughts on numerically superior enemy troops, the Japanese Forces in the Yunnan area inflicted about 30,000 casualties on the enemy in battles waged in the vicinity of Wanchin, an advance base on the Yunnan Front, and around Myitson in North Burma, in the period from December 29, 1944, to February 5, 1945.

In the same period, the enemy bodies found by the Japanese totaled 9,350, and an enormous number of arms were either seized or destroyed, including 29 aircraft downed, 30 arms comprising mountain guns and rocket guns, one tank, five trucks, and 377 heavy machine guns. Besides, ammunition and food dumps as well as various kinds of clothing were seized.

34 Rangoon Raiders Blasted

Domei

CERTAIN BASE ON BURMA FRONT, February 12.—Formations of enemy planes composed of 57 B-29's, 78 B-24's and more than 30 P-38's of the India-based U.S. air forces, attacked the Rangoon area twice yesterday afternoon. Japanese Air Units and AA batteries downed one B-29 and two B-24's, and damaged 22 B-29's, eight B-24's and one P-38. The remainder fled without completing their mission.

RIFT OVER WALLACE GROWS

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 11.—Controversy over the nomination of Henry A. Wallace as U.S. Secretary of Commerce is getting more complicated with the Senate putting off voting on his nomination until March 1, according to a Washington report.

Washington circles at present are focussed on the fate of the George Bill, which has been passed by the Senate and is now in the hands of the House Rules Committee. It has been approved already by the House Banking Committee. However, it did not pass on any amendment but many Republican congressmen are still attempting to add a proviso which would take away President Roosevelt's wartime power to reshuffle federal agencies. These circles stated that this was to make sure that Roosevelt would not give Wallace any new position as Secretary of Commerce.

Such an amendment would revoke the war powers act and many congressmen feel that this should not be considered as a domain of the George Bill, which was introduced by Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia. However, it was generally concluded that Wallace will not become Secretary of Commerce unless the George Bill is passed and approved by the President.

Nuisance Raiders Active

One B-29 bomber raided Tokyo and its vicinity at about 7 p.m. on Monday while another enemy plane bombed Shizuoka at 12:30 a.m. the next day. At 3 a.m., another B-29 raided Osaka. Some bombs were dropped but no damage was caused.

HIGH ENTHUSIASM MARKS 86TH SESSION OF DIET

State of Recess Entered by Both Houses on Tuesday Before Adjournment

The 86th session of the Imperial Diet entered a state of recess on Tuesday until its formal adjournment late in March.

Convened under extraordinary circumstances when enemy air raids on the capital were the order of the day, the 86th Diet session was featured by forceful expressions of determined will both of the Government and the legislature which were crystallized in the two resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives and the House of Peers on February 7 and 12 respectively exhorting the Administration to decisive policies, as well as by the unmistakable assurances given by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in response to these resolutions.

The extraordinary enthusiasm on the part of the Diet is well illustrated by the adoption of a resolution by the Upper House which was the first to be taken up by that Chamber ever since the 76th Diet session convened in January of 1940 under the second Konoye Cabinet.

Besides such routine affairs as the approval of the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Budget involving ¥85,000,000,000, other budget bills for the 1945-46 fiscal year and 29 other bills, notable results have been achieved in the course of the current Diet session. The Cabinet reshuffle effected on Saturday can be regarded as an index to the Government's will resolutely to carry out the promises which it has made to the Diet.

The Upper House still has under its charge the examination of the wartime reforestation bill, Penal Code revision bill and account settlement bill whereas the Lower House has the account settlement bill to dispose of. It is surmised that deliberations on the Penal Code revision bill will not be concluded during the present session but all other bills are expected to be dealt with in plenary sessions of both Houses to be held sometime in the middle part of March.

WASHINGTON, GUAM ISSUE CONFLICTING COMMUNIQUES

One Says 3 Planes Lost Over Ota, the Other, 4; Wording Is Also Contradictory

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—The veracity of American war communiques was again open to question, as conflicting announcements, regarding the February 10 B-29 raid on the Ota district in Japan, were made by the 20th Bomber Command of Washington and the Guam headquarters of the 21st Bomber Command.

The Washington communique of the 20th Bomber Command admitted that "the attack by the Japanese fighter planes was extremely severe," and announced that only three B-29's were lost, obviously acting on the principle of publishing American losses in piecemeal fashion.

On the same day, the Guam headquarters of the 21st Bomber Command came out with the announcement that "the attack by Japanese fighter planes was feeble," but admitted a loss of four B-29's. The announcement reads in part:

"Two of the B-29 planes taking part in the raid collided. And at once they exploded, their bodies breaking in two, and fell to the ground. No men were observed descending by parachute.

"Two more B-29's were lost. They probably were shot down by the Japanese Forces."

Each report completely contradicted the other.

FRANCE CLAIMING RHINE

Assurance Made by De Gaulle in Address at Metz

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 12.—President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government, speaking in Metz today, said that a true peace is being considered at the "Big Three" Conference and that it will be a peace favorable to all, according to a Paris report.

The President told his "liberated" people that France will make the Rhine a French stream from one end to the other.

De Gaulle demonstrated complete reconciliation with General Henri H. Giraud, his erstwhile political opponent, by parading side by side through Metz through cheering crowds.

[illegible] THREE' CONFERENCE [illegible] CONCLUDED IN CRIMEA

[illegible] Blows Against and Occupation of Germany Agreed On, Says Communique

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 12.—A joint communique issued at the conclusion of the "Big Three" Conference at Yalta in the Crimea—to be known hereafter as the Crimea Conference—said that "the timing, scope and coordination of new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south, have been fully agreed and planned in detail" for shortening of the war against Germany, according to a dispatch from London.

The communique disclosed that plans had also been agreed on for the occupation of Germany. It said that the "Big Three" had agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing unconditional surrender terms to be imposed on Germany after German armed resistance had been finally crushed, but that these terms will not be made known until the defeat of Germany had been accomplished.

Text of the statement made by the Prime Minister of Britain, the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the results of the Crimea conference follows:

"The defeat of Germany: We have considered and determined the military plans of the three Allied powers for the final defeat of the common enemy. The military staffs of the three Allied nations have met in daily meetings throughout the conference. These meetings have been the most satisfactory from the effort of the three allies than ever before. The fullest information has been interchanged, the timing, scope and coordination of new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south have been fully agreed and planned in detail.

Will Shorten War

"Our combined military plans will be made known only as we execute them. But we believe that the very close working partnership among the three staffs attained at this conference will result in shortening the war. Meeting of the three staffs will be continued in the future whenever need arises.

"Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

"The occupation and control of Germany: We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the three Powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plans through a central control commission consisting of the supreme commanders of the three Powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three Powers, if she should so desire to take over a zone of occupation, and to participate as a fourth member of the control commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four governments concerned through their representatives on the European Advisory Commission.

"It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and the Nazis and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces—break up for all time the German general staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism—remove or destroy all German equipment—eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production, bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for destruction wrought by the Germans—wipe out the Nazi Party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions, remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public offices and from the cultural and economic life of the German people and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations.

Must Pay Reparation

"Reparation by Germany: We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the Allied nations in this war and recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible. A commission for the compensation of damage will be established. The commission will be instructed to consider the question of the extent and methods for compensating the damage caused by Germany to the Allied countries. The commission will work in Moscow.

"United Nations conference: We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential both to prevent aggression and to remove political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples. The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not yet reached. The present conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

"We have agreed that a conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on April 25, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed on informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

"The Governments of France and China will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the conference jointly with the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. As soon as the consultations with China and France has been completed, the text of the proposals on voting procedure will be made public.

"Declaration of liberated Europe: The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the dominaitons of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

Democratic Institutions Stressed

"The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live—the restoration of sovereign rights and self-govrnment to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

"To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgement conditions remain as to establish a condition of internal peace. The three governments will assist them in setting up government authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsible to the will of the people. And to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

"The three governments will consult with the other United Nations and provisional authorities or other governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration.

"When, in the opinion of the three governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary, they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

"By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the declaration by the United Nations, and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and the general well-being of all mankind.

"In issuing this declaration, the three Powers express the hope that the Provisional Government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

"Poland: A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish Provisional Government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of western Poland. The provisional government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. M. Molotov, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present Provisional Government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad with a view to the reorganization of the present government along the above lines. This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

To Establish Relations

"When a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the Government of the USSR, which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present Provisional Government of Poland, and the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the USA will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity and will exchange ambassadors by whose reports the respective governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

"The heads of governments consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland. They recognized that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference.

"Yugoslavia: We have agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic that the agreement between them should be put into effect immediately, and that a new government should be formed on the basis of that agreement.

"We also recommend that as soon as the new government has been formed it should declare that: 1—The anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation (Avnoj) should be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav parliament (Skupschina) who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary parliament, and, 2—Legislative acts passed by the anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation will be subject to subsequent ratification by a constituent assembly.

"There was also a general review of other Balkan questions.

"Meetings of foreign secretaries: Throughout the conference, beside the daily meetings of the heads of governments and the foreign secretaries, separate meetings of the three foreign secretaries, and their advisers, have also been held daily. These meetings have proved of the utmost value and the conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three foreign secretaries.

"They will, therefore, meet as often as may seem necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in the three capitals, the first meeting being held in London after the United Nations conference on world organization.

"Unity for peace as for war: Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which had made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war.

"We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world.

Cooperation Stressed

"Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, 'afford assurance that all men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.'

"Victory in this war and the establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace.

"Repatriated prisoners of war: A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea Conference providing detailed arrangements for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war civilians of the British Commonwealth, Soviet Union and United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

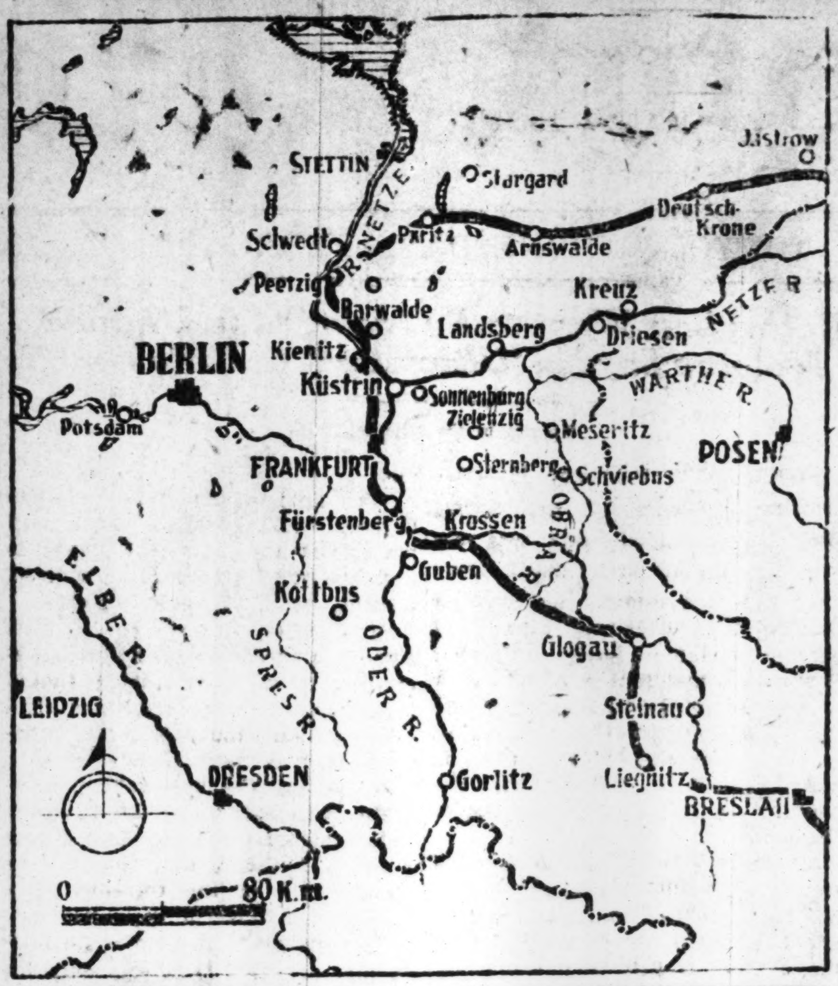
"Under these arrangements each ally will, provide food, clothing, medical attention and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens the Soviet Government will be assisted by British and American officers, Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

"We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to ensure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated."

Catholics in Holland Not Joining Cabinet Staffed With Reds

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—The Dutch Cabinet crisis was further aggravated when Catholics yesterday told Premier Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy, who has been ordered to form a new Cabinet by Queen Wilhelmina, that they will not serve in any new Government which will include Communist members, an Amsterdam report disclosed today.



U.S. REVEALS DELEGATES

Full Lineup of Conferees at 'Big 3' Meet Announced

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The names of those who took part in the "Big Three" Conference in the Crimea were disclosed by the White House today.

The White House announcement, according to a Washington dispatch, said, "For the past eight days, Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and Marshal Josef V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have met with the foreign secretaries, chiefs of staff and advisers in the Crimea.

"In addition to the three heads of the Governments, the following took part in the conference:

"For the United States of America: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State; Admiral William Leahy, U.S. Chief of Staff to the President; Harry L. Hopkins, Special Assistant to the President; James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief of the U.S. Fleet; Lieutenant General Brehon B. Sommervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply; Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission; Major General L. S. Kuter of Army Air Force; W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to the USSR; H. Freeman Mathews, Director of European Affairs, State Department; Alger Hiss, Deputy Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs, State Department; together with political, military and technical advisers.

"For the United Kingdom: Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport; Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador at Moscow; Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretray of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the War Cabinet; Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles F. A. Portal; Chief of the Air Staff Admiral of the Feet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord; General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defense; Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Area; Field Marshal Henry Maitland Wilson, Head of the British Joint Staff Mission ta Washington; Admiral Sir James Somerville fo the Joint Staff Mission at Washington; together with military and diplomatic advisers.

"For the Soviet Union: Vyacheslav M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR; Admiral N. G. Kuznetsov, People's Commissar for the Navy; Army General Antonov; Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army; H. A. Y. Vyshinski, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; Ivan M. Maisky, Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Marshal of the Aviation Khudyakov; Fedor T. Gusev, Ambassador in Great Britain; and Andrei A. Gromyko, Ambassador in the United States."

Facts Worth Noting

German Government

Adolf Hitler—Fuehrer and Chancellor
Joseph Goebbels—Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda
Albert Speer—Minister for Armaments and Munitions
Joachim von Ribbentrop—Foreign Min.
Grand Marshal Hermann Goering—Air Minister
Walther Funk—Economic Affairs Min.
Count Schwerin von Krosigk—Finance Minister
Herbert Backe—Agriculture and Food Minister
Otto Thierack—Justice Minister
Franz Seldte—Labor Minister
Wilhelm Ohnesorge—Posts Minister
Julius Dorpmueller—Transport Minister
Hans Kerrl—Church Affairs Minister
Bernhard Rust—Education Minister
Heinrich Himmler—Reich and Prussian Home Min. Also C-in-C of Reserve Army
Arthur Seyss-Inquart—Commissioner in Dutch Territory
Dr. Robert Ley—Organization Leader
Dr. Otto Dietrich—Chief of Press Bureau
Helmut Suendermann—Deputy Chief of Press Bureau
Hans Frank—Governor General of Occupied Area in Poland
Heinrich Lohse—Commissioner for Ostend
Albert Forster—Governor of Danzig and West Prussia
Alfred Rosenberg—Minister for Ostland
Josef Terboven—Commissioner in Norway
Paul Schmidt—Chief of Press Section of Foreign Office
Martin Bormann—State Minister
Hjalmar Schacht—Same
Otto Meissner—Same
Count Konstantin von Neurath—Same
Hans Pfundtner—Same
Konstantin Hierl—Same
Karl Hermann Frank—Same
Fritz Sauckel—Director of Manpower
Adolf von Steengracht—Vice-Foreign Minister
Adolf Henke—Assistant Vice-Foreign Minister
Friedrich Gauss—Head of Treaty Dept.
Wilhelm Frick—Protector for Bohemia and Moravia
Hermann Esser—State Secretary
Field Marshal Walter von Model—Com. in Europe
Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb—Same
Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt—Same
Field Marshal Wilhelm List—Same
Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz—Same
Field Marshal Freiher von Richthefen—Same
Gen. Max Ritter von Pohl—Com. of Luftwaffe
Gen. Guenther Kurten—Chief of General Staff of Luftwaffe
Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorts—Com. in Norway
Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian—Chief of Army General Staff
Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel—Chief of High Command
Col Gen. Hans W. Schumpf—Com. of Home Air Force
Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle—Com. of Air Force
Lt. Gen. Gerhard von Schwerin—Com. of Panzers Division
Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen—Com. in Belgium
Gen. Von Knobelsdorff—Com. of Tank Forces
Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz—C-in-C of Navy
Adm. Fricke—Chief of Naval Staff

'NOBODY HAS EVER SIGNED THE ATLANTIC CHARTER'

President Roosevelt's Bland Assertion Subject of Controversy; Time, Welles Comment

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 11.—President Roosevelt's bland explanation that nobody had ever signed the Atlantic Charter of which no copy existed beyond notes given to radio operators of the warships "Prince of Wales" and the "Augusta," is commented upon by the American news weekly Time in its January 1 issue under "Presidency." The comment reads:

"At the White House press conference a reporter touched off the week's most provocative piece of news.

"'President,' he asked, 'did Churchill ever sign the Atlantic Charter?'

"'Nobody,' said the President, 'has ever signed the Atlantic Charter.'

"'Then where is it now?'

"Roosevelt's face assumed a lecturer's look. This is what comes of thinking in banal phrases and banal thoughts, he said. There isn't any copy of the Atlantic Charter. The nearest to this would be notes given to radio operators of the USS Augusta and HMS Prince of Wales (aboard which Roosevelt and Churchill traveled to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence in August, 1941).

"The agreement consisted of little scraps of handwriting. Some of it was the President's, some Churchill's, some Alexander Cadogan's, some Sumner Welles.' Anyway, it was signed in substance, and four and a half months later 26 of the United Nations (including Russia) had endorsed it.

"This bland explanation disturbed citizens who had expected some day to see the Charter, properly signed and sealed, in a glass case like the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

"The whole affair seemed very suspicious to such incurably suspicious journals as the Chicago Tribune. The Isolationist Tribune published a front page color cartoon of Roosevelt fishing, with this jingle. 'For three long years you let us think the famed Atlantic Charter was signed and sealed and guaranteed. But now we are told the document was just a memo of intent, an idyll written on a boat when you were fishing for our vote.'

"Three days later Roosevelt allowed the press to quote him: 'The principles of the Atlantic Charter are as valid today as they were in 1941.' He likened the Charter to the Ten Commandments (of which no original document exists either). A lot of people may regard the objective as unattainable, the President said. But it is a pretty good thing to shoot for, a step, as Wilson's Fourteen Points were."

Meanwhile Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, in an article in the New York Herald Tribune on January 4 writes that the Atlantic Charter is just as birding to the Anglo-American Governments on January 1, 1945 as it was in August, 1941, and refers to the unilateral actions of the major Allied nations which are not in conformity with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. His article follows:

"In spite of the fact that the Atlantic Charter is not a formally signed protocol, it obliges 36 Allied nations to extend this ray of hope to all the people in the world. The aims of the agreement must be, however, given up, unless the World Security Organization is established before the end of the war.

"The Atlantic Charter is still valid, it is an official formula of the aims and policy of the Anglo-American Governments. It is just as binding to them on January 1, 1945 as it was in August, 1941.

"At the present moment, people notice that the mightiest members of the Allied nations make unilateral actions which are not in conformity with the promises they have given to keep the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It is impossible to see that the American Government follows a policy which opposes this tendency for unilateral actions. The people of the world have reason to fear that the aims for which the Democracies are fighting will not be reached, unless positive actions are taken quickly.

C.I.O. Hits Seditionists

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 12.—Leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Washington called on Attorney General Francis Biddle today urging him to resume the mass trial against the 26 persons charged with sedition, a Washington dispatch disclosed. The CIO leaders told Biddle that the ending of the sedition trial has caused doubled activity by Fascist-minded organizations. Meanwhile, it was reported that Phillip Murray, president of the CIO, told the CIO's Political Action Committee to step up their political activity for the coming local and congressional elections.

CORRECTION

The credit line for the Zurich report which appeared on page 1 of yesterday's issue of the Nippon Times under the heading "France Finally Invited to Tripartite Meeting" should have read, "By Jiro Taguchi of the Asahi Shimbun" and not "of the Military Press Corps" as reported.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 12

The retaliation fire on London is being continued.

East of Lake Balaton and in the southern part of Slovakia numerous individual enemy attacks failed.

Between Bielitz and Ratibor strong enemy attacks supported by tanks and battleplanes were held up in furious fighting. In lower Silesia fighting increased in scope while west of Breslau our troops making a counterattack drove the southward advancing enemy back as far as the Kanth-Kostenbluth area and thus prevented the enemy from linking up with forces moving in a northwesterly direction from out of the Brieg bridgehead. Fierce fighting is under way in the Bober section, north of Bunzlau, and east of Sagan. Between Fuerstenberg and the Oder the heavy but locally restricted fighting has not changed the situation.

In the southern part of Pomerania and in West Prussia, Soviet attempts at breaking through northwest of Deutsch-Krone and on the front between Landeck and Graudenz were frustrated after initial territorial gains. The defenders of Schneidemuehl and Posen engaged in heavy street fighting against the enemy who has broken into the interior of the fortresses.

After weeks of heroic fighting the Elbing garrison succumbed to the enemy's numerical superiority and a part of the garrison fought its way through to our lines taking the wounded along with them.

In East Prussia, fierce enemy attacks in the Wormditt, Prussian Eylau and Zinten areas collapsed in the face of stubborn resistance of our divisions which destroyed 46 tanks and 47 guns. In Samland, parts of the 87th Soviet Infantry Guard Division, surrounded northeast of Fischhausen were annihilated. Battleplanes and fighters destroyed 39 tanks, 12 guns and 257 horse drawn and motorized vehicles. Moreover, 21 Soviet planes were shot down.

In the course of the four weeks which the winter battle in the east has been lasting, troops of the Army, armed SS as well as flying formations and flak batteries of the Luftwaffe have destroyed 7,936 Soviet tanks, hundreds of guns and more than 10,000 motorized and horse drawn vehicles. Moreover, 457 enemy planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground. The enemy losses in manpower are tremendous.

Between the lower Rhine and the Meuse, the British advanced to the eastern rim of Reichswald after grim fighting but their attempts at breaking through were again frustrated. By the opening of the Roer dam, the Roer Valley was flooded over a vast area thus compelling the enemy to evacuate his positions in several sections on the river banks and to interrupt his preparations for attack.

In the Prym sector, our tanks counterattacked throwing the enemy back across the western bank of the river and the town was captured. Southwest thereof fighting continued for a number of single villages within our West Wall positions. On the lower reaches of the Sauer where the enemy has been trying to expand his local bridgehead at the Our mouth near Echternach, all enemy attacks were frustrated in fierce fighting.

In central Italy, our troops supported by artillery drove the enemy back who had temporarily advanced on the Viareggio-Massa Road and annihilated 15 enemy tanks in the course of this action.

In the Herzegowina, continued enemy attacks in the Mostar sector were repelled. The mopping up of Bilo Gora and the territory between Virovitica and the Drave is in rapid progress.

In the western Reich territory, Anglo-American terror fliers continued their low level attacks against the civilian population, the U.S. bombers again attacking Muensterland.

British War Conduct Hit

Domei

GENEVA, February 12.—"The British conduct of the war has deteriorated! British views on the problems of morality have changed completely as, for instance, regarding the dropping of bombs at random," declared Dr. MacLean of the North Irish Diocese in a pastoral letter, says a London report. Continuing, he said: "The Polish problem was typical. In 1939 war was declared because Poland was attacked. Today one-third of Poland is being usurped by one of the Allied Powers with the approval of one of its allies. Both are urging Poland to secure compensation for her lost territory by occupying German territory. Today, Poland is being asked to do what it had to be protected against, and what it had tried to prevent by taking up arms."

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DEFENDS U.S. IMPERIALISM

Judd Says U.S. Intervention in China Must Be Continued After War

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—Shelving the crime committed by the United States in disturbing peace in East Asia, and defending the American policy of imperialism as a right means to realize peace, Walter Judd, Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Minnesota, who visited Chungking last fall, delivered an address before a group of influential businessmen in Chicago yesterday, according to a New York dispatch. Furthermore, he is reported to have severely attacked the British attitude toward the Chungking regime in the course of his address.

Judd stated, "Should the United States betray Chungking, the Chinese will cooperate with the Japanese in the next war and drive out the White race from Asia. If America commits such blunders as to leave Chungking to its own discretion after the termination of the current war, misery and confusion will be caused, rendering it impossible to realize peace in East Asia."

Touching on the Subject of the Lend-Lease Act, he continued, "Chungking has not been sufficiently supplied by the United States. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accusing Chungking last fall, said that he felt irritated over the repeated defeats sustained by the Chungking forces in spite of the fact that they have been lavishly supplied by America.

"However, what about the British military inability after Dunkirk? The Soviet Union too, could not survive without aid from America. America trained the Chungking forces enabling them to cooperate with the British on the Burmese front. However, on the contrary, Britain has done nothing for the sake of Chungking. America will, therefore, refuse to observe any conditions requested by Churchill in negotiating with the Chungking regime."

British Reds Increase

Domei

MADRID, February 12.—"The bolshevization of the masses in Britain is the most astonishing phenomenon of recent days," declared a certain diplomat, who, after four years in England, returned to the Continent via Spain. He said that the privations caused by the war and social injustice have resulted in the poorer classes taking to Communism to a greater extent than ever before. "Anti-Churchill sentiment," the diplomat continued, "is becoming more marked in the British middle classes. German V-fire on London and South England is causing grave anxiety to the British Government which is afraid that V-action might have really catastrophic results if the tempo of fire is speeded up.

Turk-Soviet Clash Revived

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—The controversy between the newspapers of the Soviet Union and Turkey has flared up again, according to a report in the London Times. The Soviet press apparently has been angered by the Turkish comments on the situation in the Balkans, on the position of France, and on the Soviet offensive in Germany. Especially, an article in the Ulus by Rifki Attay has aroused Moscow's ire. In this article the Turkish writer expresses belief that Germany on her inner line will be able to establish a firm resistance front.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..[illegible]
Capital Paid-up ..... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ..... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Yokohama Branch:
Honcho 2-chome,
Tel. Honkyoku (2) [illegible]
Tokyo Branch:
Marunouchi 1-chome,
Tel. Marunouchi [illegible]

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE WAR PRODUCTION PLANS

Problems, Countermeasures Discussed in Diet Sessions; Proceedings Reviewed

In the Imperial Diet, convened at a time when the Pacific war situation was growing more tense than ever, the problem of increasing war production has been discussed from all angles, with a view to sure victory. What has been discussed will be translated immediately into practice, for the prevailing situation demands vigor and promptitude. Herein lies the opportunity for Japan to turn from the defensive into the offensive. The discussions which have been proceeding in the Diet on the problem of increasing war production may be summarized as follows:

In explaining the functioning of the Supreme Council for War Direction, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso admitted that there was still room for an increase in production. In certain departments of production, the quantities of production had not come up to the requirements of strategy. As to the extent of the deficiencies, however, he stated that this could be made good by redoubled exertions. He assured the Diet that every measure for the attainment of the level necessary for the purposes of Japanese strategy would be taken without delay.

On the subject of aircraft production, lively questions were put, and answered, in the Diet. Shigeru Yoshida, Minister of Munitions declared that the curve of aircraft production was rising higher in Japan than in the United States, adding that the problem was to maintain this rate of progress. In regard to the quantities of aircraft production for the next fiscal year, Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Aircraft Board in the Munitions Ministry, stated that the orders filed by the Supreme Commanders of the Army and of the Navy were not surprising in figures. If the present level of production was pushed upward, the quantities demanded by the Army and the Navy could certainly be produced. If the present equipment, materials and efforts were used to the best advantage, more than sufficient, he emphasized, could surely be produced. The bright future of aircraft production in Japan was thus revealed by the Director-General of the Aircraft Board.

Intensified air raids are giving rise to a series of problems. In regard to the unified conduct of production and air defense, Prime Minister Koiso declared that the Presidents of the Regional Administrative Councils, Commanders of the Army and the Navy, and the Commander-in-Chiefs of the Naval Bases would be brought into intimate connection, so as to ensure increased production, adding at the same time that the plan for realizing close collaboration, among the authorities mentioned above was already being drawn up. The establishment of regional autonomous organizations, which the Prime Minister revealed in his speech at the commencement of the present session of the Diet, related to the maintenance of production in spite of air raids. The explanations given by the Munitions Minister in this connection have made it clear that the plan disclosed by the Prime Minister envisaged the establishment of coordinated regional organization, on the basis of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China taken as a whole.

The quick dispersal of factories is a condition absolutely necessary for increased production under air raids. In connection with this question, Munitions Minister Yoshida revealed the policy of dispersal of the factories in the localities likely to be raided, removing the important equipments and materials into tunnels, etc. In carrying out this policy, care will be taken to ensure cooperation between the principal and subsidiary factories. In regard to this question, he further stated that the Government would assist the companies concerned, by supplying emergency funds or by compensation for the expenditure incurred. With respect to the dispersal of aircraft factories the Director-General of the Aircraft Board declared that underground establishments were already being created.

The renovation of enterprises, emphasizing the public functions of war industries, had been discussed in various quarters before the Imperial Diet was convened. In the present session, government compensation to the factories bombed by enemy aircraft, reorganization of enterprises for concentrated production, and enhancement of the spirit of service, have been discussed in connection with the question. Joint production, joint accounting, joint responsibility for enterprises were proposed for realizing the public functions of industry, while the improved treatment of workers was intended as encouragement for the workers.

In regard to the proposals mentioned above, Prime Minister Koiso pointed out the importance of endowing enterprises with public functions. For that purpose, financial assistance, he stated, will be extended to industries in order to give financial stability to enterprises, while securing the production of assigned quantities of goods on the basis of the Munitions Companies Law. In connection with this problem, the Prime Minister admitted the inadvisability of uniform control of factories, stating that government control would be limited to cases where there was an assurance of increased production by such means. On this subject, the Munitions Minister and the Director-General of the Aircraft Board stated to the same effect.

In connection with air raids and reorganization of enterprises, the Government policy with regard to the associations entrusted with economic control was a subject watched with keen interest. In regard to this question, the Director of the Coordinated Planning Board stated that the Government was studying each case, with a view to retention, abolition, or amalgamation. Two methods of economic control are now in force. One is the control exercised through control associations, while the other is the method adopted in the Munitions Companies Law. The subject is intimately connected with the unified conduct of government administration regarding production. The adjustment of government orders, production, and strategy has been an important question since the establishment of the Munitions Ministry. The Government Orders Coordination Council established in the Munitions Ministry is now functioning, though in a limited capacity. In regard to this subject, the Prime Minister stated that the responsible authorities of the Army and the Navy are cooperating intimately.

The production of munitions depends, as a matter of course, on the quantity and quality of materials. The American operations have been extended to the Philippines, in order to cut the communications between Japan and the southern regions. The supplies from the same regions have greatly contributed to the fighting power of Japan since the beginning of the war. Aside from the supplies from the south, it is urgent to increase the economic self-sufficiency of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China taken as a whole. In the present session of the Diet, this problem was discussed in connection with liquid fuel, light metals, and steel.

Ringleaders Caught In Nanking Clean-up Of Price Violators

Domei

NANKING, February 12.—The Chinese Capital Price Maintenance Commission, organized yesterday by the National Government to enforce the new measures against high prices today started a vigorous campaign against Chinese black market dealers and arrested three ringleaders. They were Hung, sectional chief of the Police Guard; Sha, tax officer of the Nanking Municipal Government, and Yang, tax collector of the Finance Ministry of the Nanking Government. They were at once court-martialled and executed. Two soldiers of the Police Guard were sentenced to life imprisonment. A purge also was conducted on more than 30 officers and soldiers, who are charged with having disturbed prices by hoarding and other undesirable means. The former Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Government, too, was court-martialled following the decision of the policy by Mayor Chou Fo-hai of Shanghai.

Concert Calendar

Special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Friday and Saturday, February 16 and 17, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor, and Takeo Ito, baritone. Program: The complete cycle of Berlioz's Damnation of Faust.

The 263rd subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, "Beethoven Cycle," under the baton of Shinichi Takada, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 21, 22 and 23, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Sonoko Inouye, at the piano. Program: Beethoven's Fidelio Overture; Yuzuru Ike's "Oinaru Isaoshi"; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5; Beethoven's Symphony No. 2.

Violin recital by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, with the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, second violin by Akio Watanabe, Saturday, and Sunday, February 24 and 25, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Masao Ohki's "Itsutsu-no-Hanashi"; Bach's Concerto for two violins in D minor; Mozart's Serenade K 527; Bruch's Violin Concerto No. 1.

Matinee concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Sunday, February 25, at 1:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Yuzuru Matsufani, piano, and J. Matsuda, violin. Program: Rossini's Semiramide Overture; Strauss' The Rose of the South; Deliebes' Coppelia Ballet; Benedict's La Capinera; Brahms' Hungarian Dance; Ivanovici's Carmen Sylva Waltz.

The 8th Wunschkonzert (Concert by Request), sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, entitled "Tschaikowsky Evening"; featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Helmut Fellmer, Monday and Tuesday, February 26 and 27, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Haruko Fujita, at the piano. Program: Hidemaro Konoye's "Etenraku"; Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite; Tschaikowsky's Piano Concerto No. 1; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, in B minor ("Pathetique").

SHONAN JAPANESE AFIRE TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE

Fighting Tactics Practised Outside Work Hours in Resolve To Fight to Victory

The Japanese residents in Shonan are afire with grim determination to strengthen defenses in Malai as they watch the war developments in the Philippines, says a Tokyo Shimbun dispatch from Shonan. "What is the war situation in the Philippines?" is the usual greeting among the Japanese. They are all the more concerned with the Philippine situation inasmuch as General Tomoyuki Yamashita was the one who demanded a "yes" or "no" answer from Lieutenant General Arthur Percival at the time of the Singapore surrender. Not that any anxiety is harbored about the final outcome, but the words, "How's the Philippines?" help to brace up any slackness in the fighting spirit of the Shonan residents.

Before and after office hours, from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 9 p.m., the Japanese residents in Shonan undergo rigid training in the tactics of shock attacks in the plaza in front of the Shonan Municipal Hall. All men under 50 years, whether he be a director of a company or a civil administrator, practise the technique of charging with wooden guns and learn how to hurl hand grenades besides being taught other fighting tactics.

The food self-sufficiency structure on the other hand has now become possible through the positive cooperation of the native inhabitants. Among the Japanese, food self-sufficiency corps continue their earnest efforts to attain their objective. Already marked progress has been witnessed in the production of substitute food, such as tapioca and corn. Vegetables are also being grown in great abundance. Numerous individual garden tracts are being cultivated by the various corps as well as by business organizations. Vacant lots are becoming transformed into luxuriant vegetable patches.

On the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day on February 8, the ordinance issued by the Shonan Special Municipality ruled that all vacant lots must be cultivated and that any garden tracts impossible of being cultivated due to labor shortage or other reasons must be turned over within one month to persons capable of cultivating the idle land. Through these measures, Shonan is determined to fight the War of Greater East Asia to victory.

WRECKED B-29 DESCRIBED

Enemy Plane Was Shot Down in Gumma on February 10

One of the B-29's downed by the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces when the enemy raided the Gumma district on February 10 was found in the vicinity of a wheat field located in Takashima-mura, Yura-gun, Gumma Prefecture, according to reports made by the Mainichi's Correspondents.

When the correspondents reached the spot, they saw the tail of the wrecked plane silhouetted against the evening sky at a point some 100 meters from the wheat field. The ground in the vicinity was strewn with the wreckage of the enemy machine, and more than a 100 meters within the spot where the tail was found, three young American airmen not very much older than 20 years of age were discovered. Nine others of the crew of the B-29 had been burnt to cinders.

Several large packages containing foodstuffs, apparently prepared in anticipation of a forced landing, many cans of drinking water, extra shoes, shirts, photographs of women and numerous other things were scattered all over the place.

Cabinet Meeting Held

The regular Cabinet meeting took place on Tuesday from 10 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence with all the ministers attending. Explanations were given by Sotaro Ishiwata, Finance Minister, in connection with the amount of increase in national savings for 1945 and decisions made in this regard.

News and Views

'On to Tokyo' or 'On to China'?

By K. OYA

The Luzon war is a cynical commentary on the "Liberation of the Philippines" as they like to call it in America and have others swallow the word at its face value. The American troops in the Philippines have as much to do with the liberation of the Filipinos as murderers have to do with the welfare of a community. On the strength of the fact that his troops were able to get into the city of Manila, General Douglas MacArthur gave himself the luxury of making this dramatic statement, "We are well on our way, but Japan itself is our final goal. With Australia saved, the Philippines liberated and the ultimate redemption of East India and Malaya thereby made a certainty, our motto becomes 'On to Tokyo'!" It smacks of a Hollywood hero commanding a host of extras for an imaginary conquest at its final stage.

But the Luzon war is not in its final stage; it has just started with the American rush into Manila. General MacArthur has the whole Japanese Army to meet before being able to put into action his newly invented slogan. Maybe he does not intend to meet it before rushing on, on the road to Tokyo. And his peculiar emphasis upon reaching Tokyo from the Philippines bespeaks of his own opinion of the Philippines being used as a mere stepping stone, or a military convenience, in the war against the Japanese mainland. It is difficult to associate a military convenience with the 'liberation' of any living people, unless the term is a new American lingo really meaning conquest!

That little self-dramatization of the fond old American general evidently crazed by some small local successes of his army was evidently a little embarrassing to America's press though sensational enough to make much fuss about. To those who had the least pretense to realism and intelligence—and the Anglo-American press has usually that pretense—General MacArthur's verbal commitment was not so easy to swallow without some discussion, or the pretense of discussion.

For one thing, close on the heels of the old general's statement, the United States Secretary of War, Henry Stimson published this statement, "America's next campaign will be on the China coast," which is contradictory to MacArthur's slogan, "On to Tokyo." From the Philippines, there is a difference of 90 degrees between the line to Tokyo to the China coast as the map tells you.

But what can you expect? After all MacArthur spoke only for himself, just a military officer wrapped up in a local strategy. He can only think in terms of his immediate strategy, whatever it is. Japan, he knows, is what the American forces are up against, even in the Philippines, and Tokyo is the seat of the Japanese capital from where the directing force of all the Japanese war efforts emanates. To reduce Tokyo is to acomplish the final aim of America's war, at least in its strategic phase. Such was his simple reasoning, the reasoning of a simple soldier by no means a foolish reasoning within its own limit.

That is General MacArthur, but Stimson, though he is Secretary of War, is not a simple soldier. In fact he is not a soldier at all but a professional politician, directly concerned with White House politics. He knows the elementary fact that the Roosevelt government is out to contest Japan for Pacific supremacy. He know also that nobody can claim such a supremacy unless he controls China. That is what this war is about as far as the United States government is concerned—the question of who is going to control China. To beat Japan is the means to an end, the means to make America's domination over China secure and permanent. Suppose some other third power should come into the picture and get hold of China, a power non-American and non-Japanese. America would be fighting Japan for nothing. Hence Stimson's implied warning couched in his words. "America's next campaign will be on the China coast." He warns the American public which he suspects to be as simple as General MacArthur, from the way it delights in the latter's dramatic nonsense. Greed as a bed-fellow of America's war must be given a strategic rationalization like that every once in a while.

WANG YIN-TAI STRESSES CHINA RESUSCITATION

Japanese Army Will Give Unstinted Support to Political Affairs Commission

Domei

PEKING, February 12.—Determination to consolidate the defense structure of North China and further contribute toward the complete liberation of Greater East Asia, was voiced by Wang Yin-tai, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in a statement issued yesterday, upon assumption of his new post in succession to Wang Keh-min.

Pointing out that final victory in this war can only be achieved when military and political activities are unified and directed toward that goal, Wang Yin-tai said that the first step will be the stabilization of the people's livelihood and the perfect maintenance of peace and order in North China.

In conclusion, the new chairman urged the Chinese masses in North China to abide by, and translate into action, the Sino-Japanese Alliance and the Principles as enunciated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, thus striving toward the resuscitation of China and ultimately toward the defense of Greater East Asia.

Upon formal assumption of the post by Wang Yin-tai, a statement was issued yesterday by the Japanese Army in North China to the effect that the Japanese Armed Forces will continue to give unstinted cooperation and support to the North China Political Affairs Commission in strengthening the ties and relationship between Japan and China, which had been solidified by the Sino-Japanese Alliance, and will strive wholeheartedly toward the security of Greater East Asia.

After expressing deep regret over the resignation of Wang Keh-min due to prolonged illness, the statement declared that the mission of North China in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, which was increasing in intensity, is indeed important, and welcomed the new chairman of the Political Affairs Commission whose task will be to invigorate the people's mind and resuscitate the administration based on war needs.

ECONOMIC REFORM AIMED

F.I.C. to Set Up Body, to Investigate Internal Conditions

Domei

SAIGON, February 12.—With the object of finding a solution to the difficulties facing French Indo-China today, including wartime loss of export markets, internal transportation difficulties and rising commodity prices, the French Indo-China Government General has decided to establish a "French Indo-China Economic Investigation Committee," it was revealed on February 10.

The Government General has also established regional economic investigation committees in the provinces of Cochin China, Tongking, Annam, Cambodia and Laos. These district committees will study and make reports on the economic and financial conditions in their respective areas to the Governor General, who will devise economic policies for all French Indo-China on the basis of such reports. The Provincial Committees will also report their findings and make suggestions to their respective provincial governors and other district leaders on internal conditions in the various provinces.

The plan also provides that a close liaison be maintained between both the Central and Regional Economic Investigation Committees. Great expectations are being entertained here that these Committees will bring about a reformation in the current economic and financial condition of French Indo-China.

Press Comments

Tuesday, February 13

FEAT OVER EASTERN WATERS

ASAHI—At 10 a.m. on February 12, a B-29 plane raided the Kanto area but was eventually shot down by our Air Control Units. On February 10, the same area was raided by 90 B-29's out of which not only 15 were shot down but of the rest a considerable number was damaged.

Regardless of whether in day or night time, and even when the enemy comes in formations, it is no easy task to detect his approach quickly over the waters or to catch the enemy planes in the searchlights so that they may be shot at by the anti-aircraft guns, or to concentrate an attack on them with our planes. All this is not easy even with the best of scientific weapons. To shoot down a single enemy plane which is maintaining an altitude of more than 10,000 meters requires almost superhuman skill. A marvellous achievement has been accomplished by our Air Units over the eastern waters off Choshi.

We hope that this meritorious achievement will be the first of many such. However, the people on the home front, while waiting for good tidings, should not forget the great sacrifices behind such accomplishments nor the fact that also the production camp on the home front contributes to such achievements.

'KNOW THE ENEMY'

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The group of enemy airfields in the Suichuan-Kanchow area has been put completely out of order by the furious attack of our Imperial Forces. This is a fact of two-fold strategic importance. For one thing, we have thus blocked the enemy's combined aerial operations from the Continent in the fighting in the Philippines, in the southeast China Sea and in the southwest Pacific. For another, the enemy has lost his advance bases for his planned operations to contact the China coast. At present, when the Nimitz operations in the air and on the seas appear to be directed toward the South China Sea, such a development is a telling blow to the U.S.-Chiang camp. But at the same time, we must also consider the enemy's stubborn fighting spirit and strenuous efforts as shown by his setting-up of this group of airfields.

Since the reduction of Kweilin and other air bases in the hinterland, the Suichuan-Kanchow airfield group had been more or less paralyzed. However, up to the very day before his withdrawal on February 9, the enemy was stubbornly engaged in efforts to strengthen these airfields in what may be called "operations amidst the enemy." Thus he tried to make the Sincheng base suitable for the landing of B-29's.

There are some who are inclined when speaking of our enemy, to settle the point with the expression "material bulk." But the enemy is not depending on material bulk alone. They also have tough nerves, and they are now devoting their whole energy to the fighting. "Know the enemy and know thyself" is an iron rule which must never be forgotten.

Aikawa Takes Office

Katsuroku Aikawa, new Welfare Minister, took over the duties of the office from Hisatada Hirose, former Welfare Minister, at 3:50 p.m. of February 12. Following this, the higher officials of the Ministry were assembled at the Conference Room of the Ministry at 4:10 p.m. and messages of instruction delivered by both the incoming and outgoing Ministers.

SANWA FIRMS TO MERGE

Bank to Incorporate Trust Company: Is 3rd Big Merger

The Sanwa Bank and the Sanwa Trust Company, both operating in Osaka, will merge, and a contract to this effect was entered into by the representatives of the two institutions on February 12 at the main office of the Sanwa Bank.

The merger will be effected in accordance with the principle of promoting the combination of ordinary banks and trust companies which has been followed by the Finance Ministry since the law was enacted permitting ordinary banks to carry on the business of a trust company.

The merger contract will go into effect in April or May at the latest, and the combination would take the form of the incorporation of the trust company in the bank.

The closure of the Sanwa Trust Company will reduce the number of trust companies in the country to 15.

This is the third big merger of a bank and a trust company. The first merger took place last year when the Nomura Bank incorporated the Nomura Trust Company. The second merger also was effected last year when the Joyo Bank merged the Kawasaki Trust Company.

S.M.R. Budget Approved

Domei

HSINKING, February 12.—The budget for the 1945-1946 fiscal year for the South Manchuria Railway Company, which totals ¥951,704,000 showing an increase of ¥206,021,000 as compared last year was approved by the Japanese Government on February 10. During the next fiscal year, the company is expected to accelerate such enterprises as directly related to the increase of war efforts including the expansion of transportation capacity, development of coal mines, enlargement of establishments necessary for the production of oil and other industrial facilities.

Obituary

Masamitsu Shiga, High Priest of the Suwa National Shrine, Nagano Prefecture, died on February 11 due to complications resulting from appendicitis at the Okaya Hospital, where he had been under medical care. He was 64 years old.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO WED., FEBRUARY 14, 1945

'Might Makes Right'

The United States' ambition to rule the world even by resorting to brute force has been revealed by more than one responsible official of the American Government. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Artemus Gates, for instance, declared last May that the United States Navy could alone handle the job of policing the world. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, obviously speaking in behalf of high Administration officials, also declared in the course of last year that the world must be governed by "strong military Powers," that is, the United States with the incidental support of her associates. Now Assistant Secretary of State Julius C. Holmes, in his speech before the Chamber of Commerce at Topeka, Kansas, on February 5 has put the United States on record as favoring the use of not only "real and potential military might" but also "every other means of strength at our disposal" in fulfilling what he called "our responsibility for taking the lead in organizing for security and peace after the war is over."

This blunt declaration of Assistant State Secretary Holmes proves beyond doubt what the real intention of the United States is toward the world. In any case, the absence of any provision concerning naval disarmament in the draft of the projected international peace machinery, as well as the advocacy by the majority of the American Senators for the creation of a navy second to none in the postwar period, was revealed in a New York Herald Tribune survey on May 28 of last year, clearly points to the fact that the United States is determined to use force to impose her will on the world. Obviously, therefore, the "effective machinery for international co-operation for peace and security" which Assistant State Secretary Holmes mentions in his speech is nothing less than a sham organization for maintaining the Pax Americana.

This might-makes-right doctrine, of course, does not mean the use of military force alone. American apostles of this doctrine have not been blind to the effectiveness of economic weapons in the game of international power politics. During the course of the present war, the United States has on numerous occasions applied economic sanctions against neutral nations in Europe and South America as a means toward gaining her imperialistic ends. In the postwar period, too, it is apparently the intention of the United States to use her vast industrial power, her control over the world's gold supply, and "every other means of strength" to assure American political and economic hegemony over the world. This economic pressure apparently will be applied by the United States not only against small nations but also against Britain and the Soviet Union as well. Such a possibility was mentioned by a "close Administration source" on February 11 when he declared that the United States might refuse to grant loans to Britain and the Soviet Union in the event these countries should continue to carry out their independent policies in Europe in total disregard of American interests.

These evidences form a grim portent of the nature of the "peace" under the American world order. They form a damning refutation of the avowed war aims of the United States to restore liberty, justice and equality in this world. They point to the fact that under the American world order there can be no real national independence nor sovereignty but the imposition of American dictatorship and terrorism on a global scale. Is it any wonder that the peoples of Germany and Japan are determined to fight to the last man for the creation of a better and safer world based on justice and equity?

A Comparison in Expansionism

Among the staple charges flung at Japan and Germany by the Anglo-American propagandists has been that of "aggressor nations." Consistently, the Anglo-Americans have described Japan and Germany as "aggressor nations" motivated by an overpowering expansionist complex. Actual facts and figures, however, show how untrue such a charge is, and how instead the Anglo-American countries themselves really deserve the term.

As Helmut Suendermann, Deputy Reich Press Chief, has recently pointed out, the United States has expanded its territory by 10 and a half times in the short period of only a century and a half, while Britain has increased her territory by more than 182 times since 1400. This astounding expansion of the United States and Britain, history shows, was effected through the application of ruthless armed force against weaker, peaceful peoples. Both these evil Powers have grown vastly larger and accumulated enormous wealth by violating the God-given right to peace and prosperity of the weak and defenseless.

Britain's unprovoked aggressions, and their accompaniment of treachery and butchery, have been a blight upon the peaceful peoples of the world. Even today, when international morality is supposed to have advanced greatly since the days of unbridled colonial imperialism, millions of unfortunate, subjugated peoples are groaning under the British yoke and being forced to be tools in a war against those who would free them.

The United States, since her establishment as a nation has been steadily pushing westward. This westward movement was carried forward to the accompaniment of cold-blooded slaughter of the original inhabitants and self-instigated armed action against other earlier comers. Having reached the western extremity of the North American continent, the United States has continued onward, motivated by an insatiable lust for expansion, acquiring the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. Now, despite the fact that Anglo-American propagandists call this war a war for "liberation," open demands have been made in the United States for the acquisition for all time of all the islands in the Pacific. The expansionist lust of the United States does not end here. The desires of the United States to establish complete domination on the Asiatic continent have also been ill-concealed.

Meanwhile, both the United States and Britain are driving upon East Asia to recover their colonies which the Japanese have liberated in the real sense. The development of the war shows clearly that these two imperialistic aggressor nations seek to re-establish their hegemony in East Asia and if possible to subjugate an area still greater than that which they ruled before.

In marked contrast to the vast expansion effected by the United States and Britain, Germany has grown smaller by one-third in five centuries, as Dr. Suendermann has pointed out. As for Japan, the only territories added to her domain since her entry in the modern society of nations have been Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto, aggregating only 113,054 square miles, which is even less than the area of the single American state of Arizona, which is not the largest of the American states by any means. With Japan Proper comprising 148,856 square miles, the total expansion of the Japanese Empire constitutes an increase over the original area by only three-fourths, in contrast to the prodigious expansion and annexations of the British and American empires.

In the light of these historical facts, can any discerning mind believe the Anglo-American propaganda which would picture the supposed expansionist policy of Japan and Germany as a menace to the world? The charge that Japan and Germany are "aggressor nations" serves only to show the hypocritical and sinister nature of the Anglo-Americans.

INFLATION IN GREECE

Pound-Drachma Exchange Rate Now Fantastic

(From the Diamond)

Except the Soviet Union where economic conditions are different, the inflation in other countries of Europe has brought in its wake serious problems.

Take the case of Greece, for instance. To begin with, the money in the Balkans has always been unstable even in ordinary times. This was true also of Greece. In the current world war Greece was occupied first by Germany and then by Britain. Political unrest and the collapse of her monetary value have thus been the result.

It was Britain who was astounded by the great fall of the value of the drachma; and the British financial experts who were in Greece with the British army of invasion have been making a study of the drachma-pound exchange rate. The rate between the two currencies which was decided upon in the first part of November, 1944, was that one gold pound would be equivalent to 2,000,000,000,000,000 drachmas. The Central Bank of Greece began the exchange of the two currencies according to that rate on November 7 and citizens stormed the banks in order to exchange their money several hours before the hour specified. At the same time, the Greek Finance Ministry announced that it will issue a new currency.

The rate between the British pound and the Greek drachma during the year of 1935 or thereabouts, when the European situation was not yet strained, was at the ratio of one pound for 600 or 700 drachmas. But this rate has fallen now to one pound for 2,000,000,000,000,000,000 drachmas! Following the close of the First World War, 20,000,000,000,000 marks were equal to one pound but the value of the Greek drachma has dropped further. Although the depreciation of the German mark has been a well-known episode in the financial history of the world, more remarkable, indeed, is the tragedy of the Greek currency in the present world war. This is almost unthinkable in view of the fact that in 1936 the total amount of Greek industrial production was valued at 12,000,000,000 drachmas, her imports at 11,900,000,000 drachmas and her exports at 7,300,000,000 drachmas.

Not Limited to Greece

Nor will such a currency tragedy be limited to Greece alone. In varying degrees the currencies of such other countries as Italy, France, Belgium and Holland will be faced by a similar tragedy in the near future.

The British Shipping world makes the following comment on the financial conditions of Britain in its issue of November 15:

"The depreciation of the purchasing power of the pound must be a matter of graves concern for not only shipowners and shipping men but all those who are connected with shipping. Taking the prices of the prewar period as 100, the wholesale price at present is 165, that of exports, 143 and that of weekly salaries, 179 and that of the weekly wages, 143. Thus, all these have risen but the rise in weekly wages is most significant of all. For the labor unions which have a membership of 7,000,000 men and a fund of 50,000,000 pounds will make their desperate fight to prevent the lowering of wages. Moreover, it is clear that the cost of living will further rise when the present system of subsidies for food amounting to 200,000,000 pounds per year should be abolished in the future. When the war has ended, all income earners and those who live on their savings and investments will find out that the purchasing power of the pound has vastly depreciated since the prewar days.

"Even under the present wartime planned economy, the purchasing power of the pound is estimated at only 14 shillings. This rate is below the normal rate even when consideration is taken of such factors as the nation's domestic and foreign loans, war allowances and annuities and expenditure of several million pounds per year for social betterment and pensions. The value of the pound by 1946 will be reduced to probably 10 shillings which will be one-half the rate of the prewar period."

Immediately after the close of the First World War, it was the view of the British to believe that the value of the pound was unchangeable and firm, because of their over-confidence in their victory and in the power of the British Empire. And in fact, at one time the British lifted a ban on the export of gold under the old par rate. But Britain could not prevent the natural collapse of her power and she was constrained to abandon her gold standard on September 20, 1931.

The value of the pound has been facing a steady decline since that time. At present, the depreciation of the paper pound currency is one-third or one-fourth of the gold pound. It is likely that the British will again experience the bitter tragedy of seeing the pound decline in value.

The girl who thinks no man is good enough for her may be right—also, she may be left.

THE FUTURE OF EAST ASIA

Anglo-Americans Engineered Present War to Carry Out Unlimited Exploitation of This Continent

By TORASHIGE UEHARA
Chief Editor of the Mainichi Shimbun

Three full years have passed since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Public opinion in America and Britain before the beginning of the war in Europe held that no country in the world would challenge the United States or Britain to war because of the gigantic quantity of materials possessed by the latter two nations. Various statistics were shown to uphold this opinion at that time. The given figures were large indeed. Regardless of this, the war against the Anglo-Saxons broke out in 1939 in Europe and in 1941 in East Asia. The war broke out because both the United States and England demanded it. The war would not have broken out if the various nations had succumbed to America and Britain as anticipated by the latter two countries. It was proof that the peoples other than the Anglo-Saxons, had not degraded into spiritual slaves of America and England.

Full three years have already elapsed since Japan rose up in arms in self-defense. Japan, whom the leaders of America had thought to flatten out within several weeks, has entered into the fourth year of the Greater East Asia War in high spirits of sure victory. The war situation has entered into a very grave stage at present, after undergoing various ups and downs. Kweilin and Liuchow have fallen before the Imperial Forces, the fighting in the Philippines is about to reach its zenith and the fighting along the Indian-Burmese borders has gradually become active with the ending of the rainy season. The situation is indeed serious. It seems as if the outcome of the Greater East Asia War is about to be determined indeed. It needs no mentioning here that the outcome will be advantageous to us. Why is it that Japan, the nation which had been called a "have-not" and which has been carrying on the China Affair for full eight years, is such a strong country as she is at present? The answer to this question can be simple or complicated. We believe that Japan's might is chiefly due to the weighty consciousness of the historical mission of the nation in executing the Greater East Asia War.

Emancipation of East Asia

We are fighting for our existence. This fact is crystal-clear as has been proclaimed in the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Britain. The moment Japan had unsheathed her sword against America and Britain, the Greater East Asia War immediately became a war for the emancipation of East Asia. The emancipation of East Asia is not a mere whim of Japan. Japan's existence itself is for the emancipation of East Asia. Every move by Japan since the Meiji Restoration was essentially directed toward the emancipation of East Asia. There has been no change in this fact even in instances when Japan herself was not conscious of it or did not uphold it as her goal. Japan did not fight the Russo-Japanese war for the sake of her own people only. The imperialism of Russia was about to sweep Chosen before it and a dagger was pointed against Japan's side. Japan had really risen up against Russia for her own existence. What were the results of that war? Japan's victory electrified the one billion peoples of East Asia. Asia woke up from her long slumbers as a result. The Occident felt this self-awakening of Asia more strongly than Japan. The existence of Japan and the self-awakening of Asia are bound together by destiny.

The Greater East Asia War on the surface of course broke out due to the deadlock in the negotiations between Japan and America. These negotiations had China as their chief topic. It goes without saying that China was the main object of the negotiations, although there were also some other side topics. The Greater East Asia War is, therefore, a war which is being fought for the sake of China as the negotiations over China had ended in a failure. The conflict between Japan on the one hand and America and Britain on the other, actually evolved out of the China Affair. Japan had fought against Chiang Kai-shek's faction, the spearhead of America and Britain, up to December 8, 1941 but since that time she has been fighting the United States and Britain, the real opponents, in the open.

The historical ambitions of America and Britain lie in ruling, exploiting and monopolizing China. Commodore Perry desired Japan to open up her shores to the world chiefly for the purpose of obtaining an intermediate base for America's trade with China. The relations between Japan and America go back a long time in the past in this sense. China's value to America and Britain has increasingly heightened today. China was very valuable as a market for opium for Britain and for furs for America. The value of China today cannot be estimated on ~~such~~ a small scale. China is the only big market left on the face of the world today. India, which is another big market, enabled England to make her industrial imperialism an actuality when the latter seized rule over it. India has been supporting England's industrial imperialism in the meantime. The characteristic of modern industrial structure, as long as it is not destroyed, lies in its limitless expansion. China will become more and more important as a market, if England's industries should continue to expand also in the future. China is of absolute value to America, also, as a market. Even if the United States should succeed in acquiring absolute control over Latin America the population south of the Rio Grande is not even one-third of that of China and it cannot be expected to support America's industrial imperialism because of its complicated and difficult geographical conditions. This fact applies even more so to the African continent. The problem of whether she is able to rule over China or not is really one of life or death to the United States in this meaning. Herein lies the reason why the China Affair and Greater East Asia War must be regarded seriously.

Chiang Is Deceived

China under Chiang Kai-shek failed correctly to perceive the true intentions of America and Britain. Chungking was deceived by the Anglo-American countries and is continuing on its resistance against Japan. The grave warning of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of modern China, which has been expressed in the Three People's Principles, was a mere scrap of paper to Chiang Kai-shek and his underlings. Chiang Kai-shek is a man who is easily manipulated by America and Britain which laud Chungking as one of the Four Big Powers. Chiang Kai-shek should, however, realize the ineradicable racial prejudice of America and Britain toward China. This racial prejudice, which runs in the veins of the Anglo-Saxons, cannot be converted immediately into a feeling of friendship or respect toward the Chinese people just because the Greater East Asia War has broken out with Japan as their common enemy. The abolition of Chinese exclusion law is a mere empty gesture. This would be a cheap remuneration for America if she should be able to use Chungking like a beast of burden as a result of this act. Chiang Kai-shek and his men must cultivate a deeper power of observation.

For instance, they should observe the mutual relations between America, Britain and the Soviet Union. Although it is said that blood is thicker than water, the history of Anglo-American relations is one of strife and betrayal. The two countries put up a common front once in a while whenever a common enemy appears before them. The two countries compete with each other, however, while putting up a joint front, in order to acquire advantageous positions for themselves. The present great war has created a large number of such instances. Nor is much imagination required to perceive the true intentions of America and Britain toward the Soviet Union. The Anglo-American countries, which do not have to worry about the possibility of the Soviet Union deserting their side during the war, are publishing various postwar plans one after another with the object of binding the Soviet Union to them also after the war. However, what is the attitude of the Soviet Union toward these postwar plans? One can answer this question immediately by considering the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and the International Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago. It is not without any reason that the possibility of a third world war is being openly discussed in midst of the present war. Even supposing that America and Britain have some illusions over the postwar plans, the Soviet Union has absolutely none whatsoever. The present attitude of the Soviet Union is based on her thorough understanding of the true intentions of America and Britain.

Strained Relations

Nor does one have much doubt regarding the intentions of America and Britain toward Chungking. Chungking's criticisms of America's aid to it, and Stilwell's recall reveal the strained relations between America and Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek is one who is most fully acquainted with the true state of the relations between Chungking and the Soviet Union. Representatives from the Soviet Union had absolutely refused to sit together at the same table with representatives from Chungking during the Teheran Conference and also at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Chungking is not really even a member of the Big Four. It is reported that a plan for dividing China into two has been drawn up among America, Britain and the Soviet Union. The following astonishing article was carried in a British newspaper which is affiliated with the Conservative Party.

"Chungking has completely lost the goodwill of America and Britain. We do not doubt that an agreement has been concluded between the three Powers regarding the problem of not only slicing China but also dividing it into spheres of influence among America, Britain and the Soviet Union. Criticisms against China by the press of the three countries are unfortunately bringing the true aspects of the situation into broad daylight. This situation, however, has existed since one year ago. The practical impossibility of military cooperation with Chungking in executing the Pacific war has become clear to Britain and America. This fact has increased dissatisfaction and uneasiness among the leaders of the Anglo-American countries toward Chungking." This is the remuneration which America and Britain intends to pay to their "ally," Chungking, for its service. The circumstances of the Washington Conference, which America and Britain had planned for their "ally," Japan, after the first World War should be a hint to Chungking.

On second thought, it is not appropriate to judge the aforementioned conduct of America and Britain as merely originating from their greed. They are afraid of Asia. While chaining other peoples to their iron fetters they have attempted to deceive the world by mouthing such words as "white man's burden," "divine will," etc. They are trying to use these slogans to carry on aggression and exploitation. Asia must squarely face this fact, call forth her courage, crush the ambition of the enemy at all cost and complete her own emancipation.

WAR AND ILLNESS

Ailment Becoming Distinguishing Phenomenon of Present

Stomach maladies—especially ulcers—have been steadily increasing during the present wartime period. Some authorities think that as many as 15 per cent of the adult population have, or have had, an ulcer condition. Ulcers are rapidly becoming a distinguishing phenomenon of 20th-century civilization. Nervous strain tends to increase them.

The disease is rarely fatal and ordinarily incapacitates patients for only brief periods at a time. But few maladies can turn a strong man into a whimpering semi-invalid so quickly. Chained to a dull diet, beset by prolonged attacks of severe pain that destroy sleep and preoccupy the mind, the patient loses efficiency, views himself and his fellow men with equal sourness, and becomes the slave of his own stomach.

Peptic ulcer tends to afflict intelligent, hard-driving and sensitive individuals. It is rare among children, mental defectives, and those adults who for reasons of temperament or intellect simply reject the strain and responsibilities of modern existence. Conversely, it occurs very frequently among doctors, lawyers, newspapermen, business executives, theatrical folk, and others who live and work at high tempo under great pressure.

Since ulcer has the spectacular tendency to strike men at the top of their professions, it is coming (however falsely) to have a connotation of worldly success. Actually it is no more common in the upper brackets than in the lower. If a man of ambitious temperament is frustrated, peptic ulcers often result.

Your typical ulcer patient is a man between 20 and 40, on the tall and slender side. He is likely to have a "lean and hungry look." He is energetic but usually not capable of long, sustained effort. He rarely loses his temper, and may often give the impression of having no nerves or feelings, but behind a stony facade he burns with frantic worries, fears, thwarted desires. He finds it difficult to relax or let off steam, and so builds up terrific internal pressures.

Psychomatic Disorder

Until comparatively recently doctors considered peptic ulcers a local disease, caused by hyperacidity, poor diet, excessive drinking or smoking. Many medical men still have this opinion, but ulcer is gradually moving out of the exclusive realm of the family doctors into that of the psychiatrists. It is currently regarded as a psychomatic disorder, one in which chronic emotional disturbances lead to organic damage.

Drs. Bela Mittlemann and Harold G. Wolff conducted a series of experiments with ulcer and nonulcer patients which demonstrated that there is a direct and spectacular connection between state of mind and the stomach's secretion of gastric juice. They drew off samples of gastric juice from the patients' stomachs by means of a stomach tube during the course of personal conversations. It was found that when the subject was discussing his fears, rages and anxieties, his gastric secretions increased in volume and became more acid.

The gastric juices are powerful. They can dissolve any meat. The reason they don't dissolve the stomach itself, most medical men think, is that mucus and neutralizing secretions protect the stomach lining. If the mucus fails somewhere, the stomach actually begins to digest itself locally. This is peptic ulcer. It is called "stomach ulcer" by laymen, but at least 80 per cent of all peptic ulcers occur in the duodenum, the first 12 inches of the intestine. Viewed through the gastroscope, the ulcer is a round, white crater in the orange-red stomach lining. At its dangerous worst it can bore clear through the stomach wall.

Affected by Emotional Stresses

Few doctors today would presume to state positively what takes place when an ulcer begins. It is known that the movements of the stomach and intestines are affected by impulses transmitted by various nerves which originate in the brain. Hence, emotional stresses can lead to perturbed visceral reactions. In the case of peptic ulcer it is thought that the stomach and duodenal muscles and blood vessels tend to contract more sharply. At the point pressed hardest by such contractions the intestinal mucosa may be deprived of the normal supply of blood, causing the tissue to sicken or die. The resistance of this particular spot to the digestive power of the gastric juice is lowered, while the juice itself is secreted in larger quantity under emotional stress. If the spot is rubbed by a hard or sharp morsel of food there is an erosion, which may be followed by peptic ulcer, or self-digestion.

The upper duodenum, so frequently the scene of the ulcer, does not seem to be supplied with any effective neutralizing agent for the gastric juices, whereas bile from the liver and alkaline secretions from the liver and alkaline secretions from the pancreas shield its lower portion. When the stomach muscles are performing imperfectly because of a highly emotional state, it is believed that incompletely digested food with a high concentration of pepsin and hydrochloric acid is expelled too quickly into the unprepared duodenum.

Presumably in most cases conditions favorable to ulcer formation exist for months or even years before the ulcer appears. But some cases suggest that peptic ulcer can originate in a few hours. One patient had never shown any gastrointestinal symptoms in his life until the night his wife underwent a Caescarean operation at the birth of her first child. Next morning he complained of severe pain and had developed an ulcer. Cases like this underscore the psychic nature of the disorder.

Rest Necessary

The most important element in the medical treatment of peptic ulcer is rest for the stomach and intestines. The patient is placed on a bland diet of easily digested food and is generally forbidden to smoke or drink. Certain drugs and alkalis are sometimes useful. However, doctors universally condemn the custom of swallowing bicarbonate of soda whenever there is distress after eating. The soda temporarily neutralizes the stomach acid, to be sure, but this is followed by a second rise of the acid, and constant dosing with soda may disturb the body's normal acid-alkaline balance.

Medical and surgical treatment is generally only incidental to the mental therapy more and more widely applied today. Until the underlying psychic causes of the trouble are remedied, there can be little hope, in the chronic cases, of doing much more than easing the discomfort temporarily. The ulcer is often healed only to come to life again under the emotional strains that first caused it. It may be removed by surgery and reappear in another spot; hence operations are rarely performed.

If the patient is worrisome and temperamental, operation is probably useless. Another authority adds: "Even after an operation the potential background, the personality, remains. Treatment of the disease has only begun.

Men have killed themselves because they could no longer endure the endless pain and drag of ulcer, without ever suspecting that their own fears were ultimately to blame. Those fears range all the way from anxiety about failing to earn a living to deeply buried feelings of frustration or infantile help-seeking attitudes.

With the cause known, the cure may or may not be easy. In the case of mental strains arising from financial difficulties there may be no solution. But where personal relations or emotional conflicts are basic, the psychiatrist can try, often successfully, to change the patient's attitude. Consider a typical situation where an employe complains that the boss has it in for him, feels that he will never get anywhere in the world, and frets himself into peptic ulcer. A psychiatric examination may reveal that the employe's hatred of the boss actually is a manifestation of a feeling of guilt arising from poor performance of work. The cure therefore consists of shifting the employe's attitude so that he puts more into his job, thus in time getting rid of guilt feeling, boss hatred, and ulcer.

Frequently psychiatrists must probe about on the shadowy frontiers of the unconscious, a dim, uncertain area. Much remains to be discovered. But they seem to have proved that the disordered psyche is the seat of most gastric diseases, as it may well be of others. The anxieties that beset man in modern civilized society steadily multiply, and in years to come thousands may trace their gastric difficulties to the impact of the war, the uncertainties of the future, the perplexing indecisions of the present.

"My! That's a mighty small cow."
"Yes. Smart too! She gives nothing but condensed milk."

GENGHIS KHAN

Essence of His Attack Was Concentration of Fire

II

The tactics developed by Genghis Khan were a marvel of precision acquired by intensive training. The battle formation was in five ranks, the squadrons separated by wide intervals. In front were the shock troops. Heavily armored, they used sabers, lances and maces. At the rear were the mounted bowmen.

The bowmen advanced at a gallop through the intervals between shock troop squadrons, and opened fire while riding at full tilt. At close range they would dismount, shift to their heavier bows and pour in volleys of the heavy arrows.

The essence of the attack was an intensity and concentration of fire hitherto unknown.

When the enemy was disorganised the shock troops charged to complete the rout. It was a smooth-working combination, perfectly coordinated. There were no shouted commands. Orders were communicated by waving black and white flags.

The Mongol attack won by superiority in weapons, speed in bringing those weapons into contact with the enemy, and then by rapidity and accuracy of fire. The armies of China, the dashing warriors of Islam, the knights and men-at-arms of Christendom, all broke before the Mongol hail of arrows. Usually the enemy was in panic before the shock troops charged.

Although the armies of the Great Khan were outnumbered, he usually had the most troops on hand at the actual point of battle. He knew how to divide the enemy's forces and concentrate his own. He was a master of deception, turning up in one place when the foe expected him in another. He won by flanking movements rather than by costly direct attacks.

His campaigns were based on speed, on his ability to outmarch the enemy two to one. His swift columns would penetrate the opposing armies, cut them into segments, methodically annihilate them. He moved past the strongly held fortresses, leaving them to fall later.

There was no improvising. The campaign was thought out to the last detail before the enemy knew there was going to be a war. He could send three or four separate armies into a country, hundreds of miles apart, with little or no communication, yet have them work in smooth coordination to converge at the central objective.

War of Propaganda

Some of Genghis Khan's wars were half won by propaganda before he put an army in the field. In the use of words as weapons no commander has surpassed him though he couldn't read or write. His fifth columns were the caravan merchants. Through them he hired agents in each country that he planned to attack. He studied the foe's geography, people, politics; he sought out disaffected elements and set one against another.

His spies in Islam reported that the Sultan's mother was jealous of her son's power. Genghis Khan dictated a letter to her. It pretended to be in answer to one of hers, thanked her for her offer of help. Then he saw to it that the messenger was captured by the Sultan. When Genghis Khan marched, his armies found the country not far short of civil war.

The Khan bribed dishonest politicians. His agents discovered that the Chinese war minister had been embezzling funds. When the news was spread it caused a disruptive political crisis in China just as the Mongols were marching to the attack.

He also used propaganda as a weapon of terror. It was his regular practice to remind the country he planned to invade of the dreadful things that had happened to others who had resisted the Great Khan. Submit or be annihilated, he warned.

He used propaganda skillfully at home to build up morale. He extolled the soldier's profession, made it seem natural that all others should toil to keep the soldier in the field. He taught his people that the Mongols were a race apart, superior to all others.

With him terrorism was a cold and passionless policy. If a city resisted him he burned the place. It was a thorough process.

Such was the military machine with which Genghis Khan conquered the world. He died on a campaign in 1227, aged 66, at the height of his power.

After his death the machine went rolling on. His successors became the lords of all Asia. They drove deeper into Europe, beat the Hungarians, Poles, Germans. None could stand against them. The Mongol power was still supreme under Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis.

It fell apart at last in the hands of degenerate descendants. Today the Mongols are again only a weak group of nomad tribes. Karakorum has vanished under the drifting sands of the Gobi. Its very name is almost forgotten.

But the name of Genghis Khan is not forgotten by soldiers and never will be.

(End)